The Commercial Relations of North and South Germany.

The Prince of Wales' Speech on Justice to Ireland.

Labor Strikes and Emigration from England.

FASHIONABLE MARRIAGES IN FRANCE.

TOM SAYERS' WILL AND FAMILY.

The German mail steamship Union, Captain von Santen, from Southampton April 21, arrived at this port yesterday morning, bringing a mail report in detail of our cable despatches dated to her day of sailing from England.

Preparations for Easter-Influx of Americans Pope Pius the Ninth and His Holy Week Labors-Who Will Succeed Him t-Cardinal Bonaparte a "Little Saint"-Army Move-

ROME. April 4, 1868. The approaching Easter ceremonies are attracting crowds of visitors to Rome, among whom we may rocken about a thousand Americans; for, as Mr. looker has applied to the Pope's new maestro at camera, Monsignor Ricci, for five hundred ladies' tickets, we must infer that there are at least five indred gentlemen to balance their fair compatriots. The Pope commences his Holy Week labors to-morrow, being Palm Sunday, and the state of his health is sufficiently vigorous to allow of his going through the whole eight days' work without fatigue. But as all Pontificates have a traditional terminus efore completing twenty-five years, of which Pio None has already completed nearly twenty-two, speculations are current as to who is to succeed the present Sovereign Pontiff at the termination of his egitimate period. Some French and English jour-Times—have alluded to the probable elevation of the recently created Cardinal Lucien Bonaparte to the

recently created Cardinal Lucien Bonaparte to the Papal throne at the suggestion of Pio Nono himself, so as to insure to the Holy See the continuation of French protection against Italian aggression. Cardinal Bonaparte's susceptibilities having been awakened by these insituations, he presented himself to the Pope on Saturday has to assure his Holiness that he had no connivance whatever with the authors of any such schemes, and that raiher than expose himself to the possibility of their realization his would willingly depose at the Pope's feet the Cardinalitian hat so recently conferred upon him.

The Pope, who looks on Cardinal Bonaparte as a santarelia, or little saint, encouraged his eminence to resist all desponding thoughts and not to rive way to exaggerated scrupies, which were prejudicial to his spiritual and bodily welfare. That his Holiness was cutte right in these exhorations was proved yesterday in the Sixtine chapel, where Cardinal Bonaparte, attended, together with other members of the Sacred College, the sermon preached to the Pope by the capuchin friar, Father Euseblus, of Monte Santo. The Cardinali, weakened by the severo regime of fassing to which he had subjected himself during Lent, was overcome by fathere had be himself during Lent, was overcome by fathere had to have requested the Cardinal's confessor, the Domitican friar, Father Chery, to relax the severity of his eminence's discipline.

It is to be hoped that Father Claret, the Queen of Spain confessor, is more indulgent to her Catholic Majesty in his requirements of her observance of Lent.

Leut.

Among the recently created cardinals I sent you the name of Monsignor Capalti, brother or Professor Capalti, one of the most distinguished painters of Rome, who died of apoplexy on Saturday. His funeral on Monday was attended by most of the artistical corps, the pier being carried by his pupils and the pail sustained by the most prominent artists of Rome.

The French military engineers are harrying forand the completion of the fortifications at Civila echla, and apply to Rome for all the materials such they require. These works are executed at

which they require. These works are executed at the expense of the Pontifical government, and when they are completed the sections of artifiery and engineers belonging to the Politer brigade, which recently retarned to France, will embark also with General Dumont. It is expected that this will be between the 26th soul 25th of the present month, and that the remaining brigade will embark in May. In consequence of the diamnotion in the French force in the province of Vicrio their garrisons have been willdrawn from the frentier towns of Valentano and Monteliascone, which, with Acquapendente, are once more occupied by Fontifical Zouaves and gendarmes.

The troops of his Holiness have just effected their periodical change of garrison, the principal positions along the Rainan frontier line being now occupied by Zouaves and Swiss carabinters. The indigenous troops are chiefly in and around the capital in spite of the request of the Italian military authorities, on the re-establishment of the convention for the suppression of brigandage, that in order to prevent collision the Popu's foreign troops should be brought as little as possible in contact with the Italian frontier detachments. It is urged on the other hand that for the health of the foreign soldiers in the Pope's service, who are unaccustomed to the climate of Rome, mountain alt is required during the summer months.

The strength of the Poputifical army continues to be

that the remaining torgans over density in any of the properties of the properties of the properties of the theory of the properties of th

through all those crisions as usual. The girandola is looked for with all the interest of novelty in its new altustion on the Janiculum, where it will certainly have the advantage of being admirably visible to the occupants of the seven hills of Rome on the opposite side of the Tiber, as well as to the Popo himself, although his Holiness will not have such a direct view of the pyrotechnic display as hitherto from the windows of the Vatican, looking towards the Pinclo.

Easter Sunday a grand review of Pontifical troops is to be made on the Piazza di San Pietro, where fourteen battations are to be paraded to receive the Pope's solemn benediction. It is much to be regretted that these undoubtedly valorous soldiers cannot be employed in a manner so advantageous to the subjects of his Holiness as the effectual protection of their lives and properties from the depredations of brigands would be.

It may appear incredible that with so many thousands of troops in and about the capital these marauders range up and down the country almost numoiested, committing ravages in all directions. Signor Stefanini, of Bracciano, has only just been released by a band of brigands, who held him prisoner for several days, until a sum of 10,000 seculd was paid for his ransom. A Capuchin friar, who goes every Sunday to Prince Rospigliosi's estate at Maccarese, on the sea coast, to say mass to the farming men, was returning has week to the station, on the Givta Vecchta line, to get back to Rome, when he was accosted by three well dressed and well armed bandits, who inquired whether the Prince or either of his sons were at the old feudal mansion. The monk replied in the negative, which disappointed the brigands, who doubtless wanted to capture them for ransom. In a skirmish between brigands and gendarmes the other day, only four miles north of Rome, the latter were worsted and had a man killed. One of the most distinguished American ladies visiting Rome this winter, Mrs. Turner Sargent, of Roston, died yesterday, to the great grief of her sembling typins, but, apparently recovering after five days' sickness, she and ner husband returned to Rome, where the maindy reappeared and soon proved fatal.

Southern Elections to the Zollverein Parlinment - Anti-Prussian Majorities - " Meral Unity" and Political Independence.

STUTTGART, April 9, 1868. Hesse has followed the example of Bavaria and Baden and sent to the Zoll Parliament an anti-Prus-sian majority, but Wurtemburg has eclipsed all three in this direction. Wurtemburg had seventeen deputies to elect and in no one of these seventeen electoral districts has a national liberal candidate been able to obtain a seat; in not one has the principle that Wurtemburg should enter the North German Confedera-tion prevailed. Three parties were opposed to the Prussianizing party—namely (1), the ministerialists, who are for a faithful execution of the existing treaties, but who will not go a step further; (2) the particularists and ultramontanes, who would like to undo the work of 1866, and (3) the democrats, or people's party, with federalistic proclivities. The first party work of 1888, and (3) the democrats, or people's party, with federalistic proclivities. The first party has secured six seats, the second six, and the last four. There is one seat for which there will be a new election for want of an absolute majority. In this seventeenth district the people's candidate leads with 5,478 votes, while the national liberal candidate had 4,598 votes and the particularist candidate 4,858 votes. There is no doubt that on the second election the people's candidate will come out victorious, as the particularists prefer a democrat to a Prussianizing liberal. At this general election in Wurtemberg 193,500 votes were polled in round numbers, and of this number 48,553, or 23 per cent, were cast for the national liberal candidates. Thus more than three-fourths of the manhood of Wurtemburg have declared against a closer union with the North German Confederation, and the moral unity of the South German States is complete. This is an important event and the attention paid to it in Paris and Vienna is a proof that French and Austrian public opinion is alive to its significance.

Prussia cannot annex us by force of arms, because France and Austria vill have a word to say in the event of any hostile crossing of the Main. On the other hand, the people of the South German States have declared their aversion to a further surrender of their authenomy into Frusian hands, so that there is no immediate prospect of an extension of the North German Confederation and where the ministry and the majority of the Legislature second his wishes in this respect.

The Chamber of Deputies, however, in Eaden is elected by a timited suffrage, whereas manhood suffrage whereas manhood suffrage that decided by a timited suffrage whereas manhood suffrage of the contraction and in favor of local seif-government finds full scope.

The Chamber of Deputies, however, in Eaden is elected by a timited suffrage suffrage and multimed one, where the popular feeling against Prussian compulsion and in favor of local seif-government

The North German Confederation ordered the pur-

chase of a considerable quantity of ground for the crection of marine barracks in the village of Bruns wick, which is to be united to kiel.

Strength of the Federal Army-Naval Precau-

tions-A Parliamentary Bendlock. According to the federal compact, the army of the Northern Confederation is fixed at one man per hundred inhabitants, and the cost at 225 thalers (3 fr. 75c.) per head of the effective. According to the census taken in December last the total population amounted to 20,992,857 sonis, whist the Pederal budget, taking as its basis 30,000,000 of inhabitants, provides for the maintenance of 399,996 men, or an excess of 1,051 soldiers and 239,475 thalers.

A conflict has arisen between the two Bavarian Chambers. The lower one had resolved to insert in the bill on civil marriage a provision extending the benealts of the measure to the union of Catholies with non-Catholics, to which the Senate demurred, and a "deadlock" ensued between the two branches of the Legislature.

As announced by our cable telegrams from London the "Jamatea committee" continued its prosecution of ex-Governor Eyre for acts ordered and executed during the late negro rebellion in the West Indian colony. At the Bow street police office, London, on application for a summons against Mr. Eyre, it was stated that the charges proposed to be preferred against him were, first, that of issuing an illegal and oppressive proclamation; and secondly, for having continued to act upon that proclamation beyond the time when, "according to his own showing, there was not any necessity for it." The summons was granted.

beyond the time when, "according to his own showing, there was not any necessity for it." The summons was granted.

In London a prospectus was issued of the Inde-European Telegraph Company, "capital £450.000." organized to carry out the projected line for which concessions have been granted by the Prussian, Russian and Persian governments, so far as their territories are concerned. The work is to be directed and under English management throughout, so as to avoid the missiakes which frequently render present messages via Turkey unintelligible. There is to be, it is affirmed, a great reduction in the cost of messages.

Gold ships known to be at sea from Australia for England have £905,446 in specie on board.

An additional statue has now been placed at the principal entrance to the members' private areade in New Painee, Yard, Westimister—viz., one of king John. There are now three statues placed in front of this areade—viz., Alfred the Great, William the Conqueror and King John.

General Simpson, a distinguished English officer, died near Eury St. Edmunds. He took part in the Peninsular war from May, 1812, and was present at the defence of Cadiz and the attack on Saville. He fought in the campaign of 1815, receiving a severe wound at Quatre Bras. He afterwards served some time on the staff in Ireland, and subsequently held an important command in Mauritius. He served under Sir C. Napler throughout the Indian campaign of 1845. During the Crimean war he was sent out to discharge the important duties of chief of the staff, and was subsequently appointed, much against his own inclination, Commander-in-Chief, as successor to Lord Ragian. Being very active, he did his best in that position; but after his two unsuccessful assaults upon the Redan he was subjected to severe criticism.

The Government Telegraphs Control Bill-A Telegraph Company in Argument Against

The English newspapers by the Java contain many discussions on the subject of the Telegraphs Control bull proposed to Parliament by the Cabinet, embracing the arguments used against the measure by an

The English newspapers by the Java contain many discussions on the subject of the Telegraphs Control bill proposed to Parliament by the Cabinet, embracing the arguments used against the measure by an incorporated telegraph company.

The London Times of the 18th March, speaking on the subject, says:—A Parliamentary return furnishes the public with the facts and arguments on which the government have relied in introducing the bill now before the House of Commons for the acquisition of the electric telegraphs by the Post Office. It consists of two reports by Mr. Scudamore to the present and the late Postmaster General. The pauphlet, of which the title is also given below, is an argument against the government bill, on behalf of the Electric and International Telegraph Company. We ought to be able, therefore, in these two representations to obtain a sufficient view of the reasons for and against this important proposal. To a great extent this advantage is obtained; but we must confess there are points of consequence on which the conflicting statements leave us in considerable doubt. Unfortunately the answer of the company is written without a sufficient knowledge of the scheme of the government. The government return, indeed, discusses several of the considerations adduced in the company's pamphiet; for Mr. Schdamore had before him a memerandum by Mr. Grimston, the chairman of the company, which is in part incorporated with the pamphiet. But the author of the pamphiet had no corresponding information respecting Mr. Schdamore had before him a memerandum by Mr. Chadwick and Mr. Schdamore in the first place totally mistaken in supposing, as they do, that the scheme is a novel one and originated by Mr. Chadwick and Mr. Schdamore. It seems to have been first suggested by Mr. Thomas Allan in 1854. Two years afterwards an odicer of the Post Onties submitted a similar plan to the Lords of the Treasury. In 1861 a more important memorandum to the same effect was addressed to the Chancellor of the Electric and International C

millions upon millions of tradesmen's circulars, patterns, samples, appeals for charities" and the flatterns, samples, appeals for charities" and the flattern level unknown. It is, therefore, asy the company, "entirely fallacious to base any calculations on the proportions of 'etterns' passing through the posts of the respective countries unless you can eliminate from the English post all the circulars, samples and patterns that are circulated through it. If this could be done it is probable that the telegrams in England would be found to bear a much last respective for the countries and a lower tariff, the development of fact whether, "under the combined influence of greater facilities and a lower tariff, the development of fact whether, "under the combined influence of greater facilities and a lower tariff, the development of felegraphic correspondence has been proportionately greater in Belgium and Switzerland than in the United Kingdom."

In the present situation of American telegraphy in the present situation of American telegraphic lowing interesting sketch by Mr. Scudamore of the means for telegraphic interecurs at the disposal of the Belgiums as published in London. He says:—In addition to the 507 offices which are not so provided, but at which the public may deposit and pay for their more ectain offices which are not so provided, but at which the public may deposit and pay for their more extended to the public state of the public sta

Tom Sayers' Will-Domestic Relations and the

Family of the Pugilist. In the Rolls Court, London, April 20, the following affairs of the late Ton Sayers:-It was called as force to be given to an indenture executed in favor of Tom Sayers in June, 1861, and a will executed by him in March, 1863, to carry out some provisions of the same. It appeared that after the fight between Heenan and Sayers a sum or about £3,000 was sub-scribed for the benefit of the latter, and scattled to Sayers for life, then to his children, and, failing children, as he (Sayers) should by deed or will appoint. Sayers died in 1865 and by his will appointed the fund to the benefit of two lilegitimate children, named Sarah and Thomas, the will stating that he left no legitimate issue. Three children, however, claiming to be the legitimate issue of Tom Sayers by Sarah, his wife, and named respectively James Aldridge Sayers, Alfred Aldridge Sayers and Charles Aldridge Sayers, obtained leave to attend the proceedings and prove their right to the Sayers by Sarah, his wife, and named respectively James Aldridge Sayers, Altried Aldridge Sayers and Charles Aldridge Sayers, obtained leave to attend the proceedings and prove their right to the fund, to the exclusion of the two filegimate children named by Tom Sayers in his will. The claim of the Aldridge Sayers was resisted on the ground that they were not form Sayer's children at all, either legitimate or lilegitimate, but the children of a man named Aldridge, with whom Mrs. Tom Sayers was alleged to have been unduly familiar after her separation from Tom Sayers. This, of course, raised the whole question as to the completeness of the separation between Sayers and his wife during the time within which the parentage of these children could be spread over, and the question of such fact was directed to be tried by oral evidence before the Master of the Rolls, as to whether there was or were any and what child or children of Thomas Sayers, in the decree in this case mentioned, living at the date of the indenture of June, 1861, or born afterwards, and when such child or children, if any, was or were respectively born, and whether any or which of them has or have since died, and when. It should be mentioned that the two illegitimate children mamed by Sayers in his will were children born to him by the mother of the Aldridge Sayers claimants before he (Tom Sayers) married her; the whole of the claimants, therefore, both legitimate and illegitimate, being children of one mother. The evidence adduced, which was principally that of women, was too low and nasty to set forth in detail.

His lordship, after faving listened with every attention to the evidence adduced before him, held that it was insufficient to satisfy the court that the separation between Tom Sayers and Sayers—James, Alfred and Charles, and that these three children must be held entitled to take the fund in question under the trust and provisions of the deed of June, 1861, in favor of the children of Tom Sayers.

# IRELAND.

The Prince of Wales' Visit-Grand Installation Banquet in Dublin Castle-Speech of the Prince on Justice to Ireland. [Dublin (April 18, night) correspondence of London

[Dublin (April 18, night) correspondence of London Times.]

After the installation of the Prince of Wales as a knight of St. Patrick the Lord Lie utenant entertained the knights, the royal visitors and a select company numbering over one hundred and twenty guests in St. Patrick's Hall, in the evening, at a grand banquet. All the knights wore their manties, and his Excellency displayed on his breast the badge of the order. The banquet was given upon a scale of splender beditting the occasion and the munificence of the Viceroy. The band of the Grenadier Guards was stationed in the gallery and played several frish melodies during the evening. After the toast of "The Queen" had been proposed and drunk with loyal cordiality.

His Excellency the LOBD LIEUTENANT rose and sald:—

queen" has been proposed and drink with loyal coordinality.

His Excellency the Lord Libutenant rose and said:—
Your Royal Hughnesses, My Lords, Ladies and Centlemen—I have now to ask you to join with me in doing full justice to the toast which it is my great privilege and honor to propose—a toast, I may say, the most important and interesting that has been proposed in our generation in this ball, dedicated as it is to the stately ceremonics of the Knightly Order of which so many distinguished representatives are here to-day—I mean the heulth of our linestrious guest and chief knight, who has honored us with his presence this evening—the Prince of Wales. (Applause.) My lords and gentlemen, I need not bill you that the presence of that diustrious Prince here is of no ordinary significance and import still less need I offer a welcome to our linestroius guest on behalf of Ireland—that welcome has already been fully and unreservedly given by the Irish people themselves. (Hear, hear.) The shouts of acclamation that for four successive days have rung in our cars, the thunders of applianse and congratulation that have greeted the illustrious helf of these kingdoms in the streets to-day, will have shown him, better than any words of mine, the kindly nature of the Irish people and the attachment that may be awakened in their generous and cordial hearts. (Applause.) They know and believe that in assuming the mantle and collar of the patron saint of Ireland our illustrious guest has inaugurated no empty pageant, but rather the promise of an era of increased and mutual attachment and condidence between the people of this country and his illustrious house (hear, hear); a hope enhanced, if I may be permitted to say so in his presence, by the cordial hearity of his Royal Huness, (Applause.) Hut, my lords and gentlemen, I should say that the days of chirality were inject gone by were it possible, in an assemblage of knights on this occasion,

not to proffer also our heartfelt than and homage to the litustrious and noble lady, the consort of our royal guest, on this the first occasion of any visit to royal guest, on this the first occasion of any visit to first and the consort of our royal guest, on the sense of lishman, whether he be the Caroneted peer, the installed knight, or the hardy and staltwart son of the soil, who has not felt the fair presence of that illustrious lady as a ray of sunbeam gliding the Irish horizon. (Great applause.) I ask you, then, my lords and gentlemen, to join with me in drinking health, long lite and every happiness to our illustrious guest and knight, and to the royal and lovely lady who bears his name and shares his honors. I give you the health of "The Prince and Princess of Wales." (Apphause.)

The toast was drunk with enthusiasm.
His royal Highness the Prince of Wales, in returning thanas, said:—
York Excellency, Your Royal Highnesses, ky Lords, Ladiks and Gentlemen—In the name of the Princess of Wales and myself I beg to tender

His royal Highness the Prince of Wales, in returning thanas, said:—
Your Excellenser, Your Royal Highnesses, My Lords, Ladies and Gentlemen—In the name of the Princess of Wales and myself, I beg to tender you my warmest thanks for the very kind and hattering manner in which this toast has been proposed, and for the cordial way in which it has been received by the company present here this evening. Under any dreumstances I should feel it a great henor to have my health proposed by his Excellency the Lord Lieutenant, but to-night the circumstances under which it has been proposed are peculiar, for I appear here as a Knight of the illustrious Order of St. Patrick. (Applause). I can assure you that I feel very proud to wear this evening for the first time the Star and riband of this illustrions order; and I am very grateful to her Majesty the Queen for having given it to me. On former occasions I have received the orders of Great Britain from her Majesty's own hands; and, although I cannot but regret that on his occasion she has not been able to give this order to me herself, still it was the Queen's wish that I should receive it on Irish soul, from the hands of her representative, the Lord Lieutenant. (Applause.) This order was first founded, now more than eightly years ago, by my great-grandfather, King Goorge III., and was instituted by him as a mark of his good will and friend-ship towards this country; and it is my hope that, as his great-grandson, having to-day received it on irish soil, I may also be instrumental in evincing in this country, in the name of my severeign and my mother, her good will and friendship towards treland. (Applause.) I feel also proud that I have been not only invested with the matging of this order, but installed in the magnificent Cathedral of St. Patrick, for the restoration of which we are indebted to the great munificence of a private gentleman of Ireland, whose name is so well known that I need not mention it to you, more particularly as I have the pieasure of seeing him at this

## FRANCE.

A Penceful Aspect-Report of the Labor Move-Patronage of Art-The Political Situation. There was an absence of all preparations for war

at the various French dockyards.

Advices from Paris report that the working classes in many parts of the Continent appeared in a state of profound discontent. The strike at Bologna against the grist tax rapidly developed itself into a strike against the Government itself, and cries of "Long

against the Government itself, and cries of "Long live Mazzini!" "Long live Garibaldi!" were raised, and the disturbances at Lisbon were caused by bodies of hungry workmen who entered the shops demanding aims.

Baron Vidit, who was sentenced some six years ago to a period of imprisonment in London for a strange attack on his own son one day that the pair were riding together near Twickenham, ded in the Hospice Dubois, Paris. His assaultupon his son was one of the great sensations and mysteries in London at the time.

one of the great sensations and mysteries in London at the time.

The Demidoff Gallery was sold in Paris and produced the sum of £55,000. The gallery contained but twenty-three pictures. One Ostade was purchased at £4,300, a Paul Potter, £4,400; a forest scene, Hobbena, £4,400, and a Cuyp, £5,600. The Congress of Munster, by Lerburg, was bought by M. Mannheim, for Baron Kothschild, for £7,280.

The Prince Imperial met with a most enthusiastic reception at Brest. During his sojourn no less than 1,400 pctitions were handed to him, thrown into his carriage or delivered to him by the Post Office.

Prince Napoleon quitted Marsellies April 19, for Genoa, having paid a visit en passant to M. Emile Olivier.

Olivier.

Napoleon's wedding gift to Prince Humbert, of Italy, is a gold-hilted sword, magnificently set with

Engenie was superring from a severe attack of in-fuenza. Admiral Riganit de Genoulily called twice a day at the Tulleries to convey to the Empress de-spatches from her son at Brest. The National Garde Mobile has been organized, and the whole army armed with Chassepots. The fortresses on the eastern frontier of France have been put in a thorough state of repair; and five army camps are to be formed simultaneously on the line.

The fortresses on the eastern frontier of France have been put in a thorough state of repair; and ave army camps are to be formed simultaneously on the line.

Minister Baroche's speech on the situation produced a very good effect and tranquilized the public mind. The Moniter du Soir and Patrie deciare that complete harmony existed between all the European Powers.

By financial people in Paris the issue of the new government loan was awaited with much impatience. They are convinced it will restore animation to commerce and industry, of which they stand much in need.

A Paris journal reporting the harvest prospect says:—With the exception of some precocious catfields the sowings of autumn have generally resisted the rigor of the winter which is just at an end; but the vegetation is still too much retarded for any exact idea to be formed as to the future.

The Courrier du Gard says:—In the neighborhood of Nimes the drought is doing great damage. The wheat has not strength sufficient to rise as it ought to do, and the edges of the leaves are beginning to wither, The hay crop may be considered as lost. As respects the artificial meadows, they will yield scarcely anything, inasmuch as the grass on them is already in flower, although only a few centimeters in height; neither do the oats show much vizor.

Important experiments in sending military telegrams will be made this year, for the first time at the camp at Châlons.

Napoleon III. was sixty years old on the 20th of April. The London Times, writing on the event of the recurrence of his birthday, says:—This is the anniversary of the Emperor Napoleon's birthday. His Majesty is now sixty years old. He has come to that epoch in man's life in which mental and moral energies may be said to have attained their fullest maturity, without as yet in many instances exhibiting perceptible symptoms of decline. His has been a checkered but, on the whole, a busy life. Happen what may, he may be confident that he will leave his mark in history; that, whatever judgment after ages m

One of the French law courts has had to decide a corrors.

One of the French law courts has had to decide a poor needlewoman during her life soup and boiled beef for every day in the year. The point to be established was the sum which such a legacy represented. The Tribunal fixed it at 1f. 25c. per day.

Bridal Party at General Dix's-Tollet of the

Bridal Party at General Dix's—Tollet of the Brida—Company Present.

[From Galignani's Messenger, April 21.]

The marriage of Miss Dix to Mr. Thomas Walsh, of New York, aiready announced in this journal, was the occasion of a brilliant wedding party at the residence of the United States Minister at Paris. The invitations were as general as it was possible to make them in accordance with the rather limited proportions of the rooms. As many persons as filled proportions of the rooms. As many persons as filled proportions of the rooms. As many persons as filled proportions of the rooms. As many persons as filled proportions of the rooms. As many persons as filled proportions of the rooms. As many persons as filled proportions of the rooms, as many persons as filled proportions of the rooms, as many persons as filled proportions of the rooms, as many persons as filled proportions of the rooms, as many persons as filled proportions of the rooms, as an expectation of the rooms, as a color. The religious service was celebrated by the Rev. Mr. Lamson, of the American Episcopai chapel of Parls. There were no bridesmalds or bridesman. In a circle near the bridal pair stood General Dix and his family—Mrs. Dix, Colonel Dix, Mr. and Mrs. Charles Dix, Mrs. Blaße and her two daughters and other friends.

The bride looked charming in a dress composed of a skirt of puffed tulle, with tunic and long train of rich white faige, trimmed with two rows of point d'Alencon, looped in front with bouquets of orange blossoms; corsage montant, with alencon lace at the throat and wrists; wreath of orange blossoms as a coronal and long tulle veil; diamond carrings and diamond cross. Bhe also held a bouquet of natural orange flowers in her hand.

Allong the guests were Lofd Lyons, the Right Honorabe Mr. Miner Gibson, the Turkish Ambassador; Mr., Keon, Swiss Minister; the Minister from the Argentine republic, M. Michel Chevalier, M. Simonin, &c.; also the following members of American society in Paris:—Mr., Mrs. and Miss Morse, Mrs. Annotes, Dr

An English Wedding in High Lafe.

(From Galignani's Messenger, April 21.)

A letter from Nice says.—A grand marriage took place here three days back—that of Miss Isahelia Butler, daughter of the Hon. James Butler and nicco of Lord Dunboyne, to Henry Openheim. Esq., the wealthy banker of Paris and Egypt. The religious ceremony was performed at the Protestant Church of the Holy Trinity, by the Rev. Charles Childers, assisted by the Rev. Perceval Ward, rector of Compton Valence, Dorsetishire.

The bride, who was dressed in white silk, trimmed with point d'Alencon, and having on a magnificent and costly necklace of pearls with a diamond clasp, was attended by six bridesmands—Miss Rosalinda Butler, her sister; Miss Scott Murray, the youthful Marquise de Massengy, the Baronne Varinka de Bertuch, and the two Misses Lacrotx, daughters of the British Consul, dressed in white and pink, with velis and wreaths of apple biossoms. The bridal party, ninety in number, afterwards proceeded to the Hotel des Angiais, where they then partock of a sumptions dejenuer, during which the infliany band of the garrison played a selection of airs. The nealth of the bride and bridegroom was proposed by Princo Cometini. Among the guests were the Préfét des

### AUSTRIA.

The Jews' Status Question-Imperial Diplo Classes-The Property Tax Rejected.
The Austrian government has sent instructions to

the Austrian Cousul General at Bucharest to make an energetic protest against the bill concerning the Jews in the principalities emanating from some Roumain deputies. A conference has been held on the subject between Baron Buest and the representatives of the great Powers and with General iguard, the Russian representative to the Porte, who has not yet left Vienna. It is expected that the result of the conference will be common action on the part of the Powers in this matter.

The New Free Press of Vienna alludes to the discontent prevailing among the working classes of the Austrian capital.

The Lower House of the Parlinment approved the rejection of the tax on property.

In Vienna on the occasion of the birthday of Queen Maria of Hanover (the 14th of April) the impertal family of Austria testified to the royal exiles the warm interest taken by the Court of Vienna in all that concerns them.

The treaty entered into between Austria and Italy-relative to the delimitation of their respective/rontiers will shortly be signed by the Emperor Francis Joseph. A difficulty of form retarded this sanction, for the convention has been fully agreed to by both governments.

The presence of the Austrian Ministers at Pesta, with the Emperor is connected with the bill for the reorganization of the army, which is shortly to be laid before the Reichsrath at Vienna and the Diet of Hungary. in the principalities emanating from some Roumais

### RUSSIA.

The Eastern Question in an Imperial Point of View-Position, Policy and Interests of the Christian Powers.

(From the St. Petersburg Birjeviya Vedomosti, April 16.]

An opinion has lately arised in Russian society that the present is a most favorable moment for solving the Eastern question in a way advantageous to ourselves. "Now or never" is the watchword that to ourselves. "Now or never" is the watchword that may be frequently heard. This confident belief is based on the consideration that Austria is too weak to offer us any serious resistance, while Prussia is supposed to be little interested in the Eastern question, and ready to allow us full play in Turkey, if only we do not prevent her unifying Germany. Of Napoleon it is assumed that, however eager to interfere in the East, his hands are ited by the German and Roman difficulties. Let him, it is said, needle with Turkey and Prussia will cross the Main, while Italy will no longer respect the Roman frontier. Thus compelled to divide his strength and operate on three points at once, Navoleon would run the risk of being defeated on at. Should he, then, think this too venturesome and keep away from Turkey allogether, England, it is further argued, would scarcely take upon herself to interfere single-handed. Why, our sanguine friend winds up, why not set to work without delay? Would it not be unpardonable to allow such an opportunity to slip by unimproved? But is this reasoning well grounded? Is it true, for instance, that Prussia has no interest in the East; that she will not, directly or indirectly, interfere, but will adopt a strict and impartial neutrality? We doubt it. We doubt whether there is any Power wholly marketed by the state of Eastern affairs, and prepared to submit to Turkish rearrangements with perfect indifference. Europe has too little life left in her to afford to dispense with the new country of the Balkan peninsula. As regards Prussia more particularly, she now represents all Northern Germany also. Is it so very probable, then, that she will permit the month of the Dannbe, that Southern Germany also. Is it so very probable, that Southerness, moreover, with which she placed King Charles on the Roumanian throne proves very clearly that the onestion who is to rule on the may be frequently heard. This confident belief is

ers. The eagerness, moreover, with which she placed King Charles on the Roumanian throne proves very clearly that the question who is to rule on the ers. The eagerness, moreover, with which she piaced King Charles on the foundainal throne proves very clearly that the quosilon who is to rule on the Danube is one that she has thought of. Her neutrality, as far as we are concerned, would be a sham. If by keeping aloof she undes the hands of kinsan, she equally frees Napoleon. For her to abstain from action while war is rife in Turkey means two things—not to hinder Russia on the Danube nor herself to cross the Main. But by inactivity in the latter direction she would permit Napoleon to concentrate all his forces in the southeast. Would this be neutrality toward ourselees? Again, as to the Roman question, Austria alone will be strong efough to hold Italy in check. It needs not France for that. The thing was most likely discussed as far back as the Salzburg interview, since which Italy has began to strengthen the Quadritatoral. The inference to be drawn from all this is that we ought to take up the Eastern question—not from any confidence in the weakness or disunion of our antagonists, but only because we feel strong enough to encounter the many difficulties in our way. If we feel so, then, and only then, is our time. There is no denying the fact that as soon as we approach this unfortunate ariale again Europe once more will be united against us. But it is urged, even if Blsmark promise not to cross the Main, while Napoleon is engaged in the East, Napoleon will not believe him. All we can say in reply is that, in our opinion, he would be safe were he to pelieve him. The unification of Germany is a mere question of time and will be completed, if not new, on some future occasion. Bismarck can afford to regard the date of this inevitable event as a matter of comparative indifference. It would certainly not believe him. The unification of Germany is a mere question of time and will be completed, if not new, on some future occasion. Bismarck can afford to regard the date of this inevitable event as a matter of comparative indifference. It would certainly not be much r

# TURKEY.

A Bourbon Visit-Condition of the Bank-The Czar to the Sultan.

Czar to the Sultan.

The Count de Chambord and the young Duke of Parma arrived at Constantinople on a visit.

The imperial Ottoman Bank published a statement of the receipts on account of the foreign loaus and general debt. From March 13 to April 18 the receipts were 165,000 lire.

The Sultan received an autograph letter from the Emperor of Russia.

The Servian journals entertain their readers with reports of the doings of the revolutionary committees which are active in different parts of the Ottoman empire. According to the Zustavan the committee which is established in Bosnia is proceeding with great vigor. It has drawn up a manifesto, which has been signed by ten thousand Bosnians, and in which it declares, before entire Europe, that it will not tolerate any foreign interference in the affairs of the country.

# . AQUATICS.

[From the London Times, April 21.] Yesterday a boat race for the above amount came

off, from Putney to Barnes, between Mark Addy, of Man chester, and John Pedgrift, of Surbiton, the latknown from previous performances, and a large number of persons assembled at Putney to witness the race, the more interest being taken in the affair from the fact that the men belonged to the two great rival factions of the rowing world—Addy being a pupil of Kelley's, and Pedgritt of Sadier's. They started from boats moored, the sterns of the contending craft being held by men in the aforesaid boats until the signal was given. The arrangements, however, were badly made, owing more to the bolsterous wind than any culpable neglect. Betting was 2 to 1 on Addy. John Phelps was referee; the umpires being lossoph Sadier for Pedgrift, and H. Lang, of Manchester, for Addy, who gave Pedgrift the inside berth, and about a length and a half sint.

What should have been a race turned out the hollowest affair possible, for Addy caught his opponent, after 500 yards had been rowed, and maintained a gensy lead all the way, winning by four lengths. The time was the longest we remember for years, viz:—38 min. 30 sec. ter receiving two lengths start. Both are well